#### SANTA CLAUS'S PACK,

EOLIDAY GIFTS FOR YOUNG AND OLD. A HOST OF TOYS-NATURAL HISTORY MANUFAC-TUBED TO ORDER-CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S CARDS-TOILETTE AND OTHER FANCY ARTICLES

FOR SHOW AND USE. One touch of Christmas makes the whole werld kin. Even the traditional self-made man, who commenced life on one dollar which multiplied itself in a supernatural way through a mysterious compound interest, or a Josiah Bounderby, of Coketown, is subdued to the influence of mild-minded melancholy as to what is expected of him in the way of a generous recognition of the Yule-tide. The sweet faith of the little ones dreams of Santa Claus, "asleep in lap of legends old."

Lord Macaulay believed that of all people children are the most imaginative. The same maternal love is lavished upon the large family of dells which experience has taught herself to prize. Each year there is a growing tendency toward naturalism in all manner of toys. Even the blind toy-maker in the "Cricket on the Hearth" asks some one to pinch the tall of Boxer, the Carrier's dog, that he may hear it bark. As he was engaged in making a barking toy, he naturally wished " to go as near natur' as he can for sixpence." But from the present huge Jumbo down to the mechanical goat, habies and cows, the cry is suggestive only of a penny-

There are enormous quantities of 'Noah's Arks. This There are enormous quantifies of Noah's Arks. This venerable toy never satiates, but follows on from generation to generation, giving unmitigated happiness. What matter that the frog is as large as the elephant's head! And the slight disparity of height between the camelopard and the wonderfully striped zebra makes no difference in happy baby eyes; nor that horses were no bob-tailed four thousand years ago; nor that it is not distinctly understood, historically, that the Nonchian men of the family dressed like the Shakers of to-day, and like old Grimes, who wore a long graycoat close but-tened down before; nor that the women of the family represent somewhat the short-walsted costumes of a century ago. Noah and his family, the beasts and rep-tiles, stretching in a long line of procession across the nursery floor, hint that some of Mr. Darwin's theories are correct, or nearly so.

A worthy Coburgian maker of Noah's Arks, attempt

ing to express himself in English, wrote: " I am sure yo shall be satisfied with my charges, as I have put the utmost prices on every article.

HUMANITY IN MECHANICAL MINIATURE. There are whole armies of dolls of the greatest variety of complexion, real hair, costume and nationality. The finest have faces modelled after some celebrity Again, babies—fac similes of some mother's dimpled eurly-headed, smiling darling, with great brown or bin thickly fringed eyes and natural complexion, soft blonds hair and pearly teeth. These exquisite creatures are born in the little old town of Sonneburg, near the Thu-ringian forest. There are handreds of men, women and children employed in this manufacture. Some of the dolls are of wood, some of porcelain, of papier mache and some of wax. They lie there in rows by the hun dreds, dressed or undressed, ready to be sent all over the world. Hundreds also of rosy-faced old Santa Clauses, comfortable in warm furs, covered with frost, have their sacks in readiness for their start on Christmas Eve. Six hundred and ninety-five sorts of dolls, each sort having six varieties, are sent out from the Sonneburg dol manufactory, making therefore more than 4,000 varietles of dolls.

The beautiful lady doll is generally costumed in Paris

After she is wound up she very well imitates a living belle, whether driving, riding, walking, playing on a piano, or fanning herself. The dolls' maids stitch on the tiny sewing machine, milk a cow, or drive a donkey. "The maidens all forlorn milk the cow with the crum pled born"; elephants indefatigably fill their trunk with water which they eject over their backs; most

with water which they eject over their backs; most striking of all are figures of men—tumblers. Turks, peasmits, Kaisers, Indians. Again, there are wise-eyed owls, splendid roosters, and savage polar hears. All of these submit to have their heads served off and reveal delicious stores of bon-bons. A column of tumblers are marked in literal English: "No.—; A gent tumbling on his back. No.—; A gent tumbling on his face."

From Sweden come Santa Chaises strangely carved in wood as fine as a fresco copy, with benevoient faces and long white hair and beard. To adorn the tree cach one shall hold are thousands of little tapers, metal sconces brilliant as Golconda's caves when lighted, bombshells, cannon, mortars of Bohemian gloss of all colors loaded with sweets, tin whistles, juvenile drums, small fancy cay French pipes colored and benutifully modelled with amber moultipleees from Naremberg, Bohemian beads. French wax and gold beads, English glass beads. These and hundreds of other articles help to furnish the Christmas tree.

#### TINY HOUSEHOLD GODS.

Lilipatian ten and dinner services are in great de mand. These are made for festive occasions of finest china and opaque glass; for daily aceds those made of imperishable wood are used, again of tin, lead, delft and heavier pottery. Small housekeepers are not happy at a kitchen, and for this necessary apartment there is every imaginable implement for cooking. The stove contains a fire for the heating of the copper kettles sauce and stew pans, coffee-pots, tea-kettles which are

sauce and stew pans, coffee-pots, tea-kettles which are perfectly correct in shape and strength, and shining as bright as if imported straight from Lilipat. Who can say what good influence such toys may not have on the youthful minds of the future house-mothers in the way of gastronomy and dyspepsia!

Assong other popular oil-inshienced toys returns the rocking horse. Its popularity arises from the fact of its promoting healthy exercise and teaching plack to the little riders. A large, well-made rocking-horse will stand an enormous amount of use and abuse before it shares the fate of the nursery element. Cats, owls and oliner stuffed creatures are extremely lifelike, especially when mechanical. A cat performs on the harp with extraordinary grace, keeping time with its head. There is also a scalate and wonderfully energetic monkey that plays very well on a hanjo, the accompaniment being chaltered with so flexible an upper lip that it would make the fortune of an organ-grinder.

GIFTS MORE RICH AND RARE.

In the manuf cture of articles de luxe plush is extensively used. Magnificent albums of this rich materia in delicate shades of olive, crushed strawberry rec warmer tints of Burgundy or Tyrian purple, are reserved equally for photographs, sketches, etc ings or auto graphs. Some of these have golden clasps and decorations, engraved with "Merric Christmas," or "Happy New Year." Others have covers of the favorite Iri oak, its warm yellow hue contrasting forcibly with the bright nickel or real silver mountings. Simpler style are bound in Russia leather with two doors opening i are bound in Russia leather with two doors opening in the centre. Again there are others set in polished brass covers. Alligator skin, olive and other wood frames for photocraphs are similar, yet the passion for hand-pointing also extends to white velvet frames. A charming specimen for an imperial photograph represents a bay window; the sides and upper part of the creamy velvet are draped and tasselied with green tangled vines gay with tender pink blossoms and pendent bine convolvules, forming an exquisite frame for an easel picture. Here again, as in more costly curios, the favorite owl appears, slingly or in meditative reunion, perched upon an apple bough or a wintry branch, "his feathers all a cold." Some pretty plush frames are decorated with a real twig or branch. A quantit pair of owl lovers made of peanut shells sit side by side; there is an appropriate legend inscribed: "Should owld acquaintance be forgot," and others equally fit.

and others equally fit.

Japanese ingenuity shows itself in thousands of ways, especially in the fabrication of wonderfully perfect mee which are intended to be placed naturally on the side of frame, peeping over, or in the act of racing geross a match-safe or hidden in a glove-box, the tail just showing Again, they manufacture realistic owlets of wood covered with natural feathers, and with very natural eyes. These may be perched on the cover of a picture frame or easel. Life-sized ravens are made to perfection to adorn a bust or easel or to perch over a door. The raven and the owl are supposed to possess the most expressive faces, and next to these ranks the cat.

CARD SOUVENIRS.

Some very beautiful Christmas and New Year's cards show graceful and cautious pussies in every conceivable attitude and on every errand of mischief. Gazing expressively down in a bowl of gold fish from her perch or the library table, teaching her kittens to pursue the fly behind a chimney at early dawn, investigating with he family the fat poultry stuffed and toothsome in a halfimpacked hamper, and in many other beautifully designed and pointed illustrations of feline acquisitiveness and a quisitiveness is pussy to be seen.

The card souvenes show each year more incensity and artistic beauty. A style representing the delicately descrated covers of a book, open wide, discloses a rose in full-blown beauty, that opens its perfumed petals with the cover; holf-blown buds and leaves rise also. Another style shows an exquisite piece of point lace carciessly knotted in a fie and secured by a cluster of pena and white carnations. By a pinch a large white by bends over and dips its leaves beneath the shadow of second, glided by the rays of the full moon shining from a tranquil sky. On another card a purple flag is reflected in the water; the moonbeams glint the tmy wavelets through the tail cat-tails, rushes and coarse grasses. There is a sumy bank in the dark depth of a wood, with an owl above on a naked branch, a cat at watch, a rabbit at wait. In quaint homelmess is shown a study of the Nativity, the group of the Holy Child in the arms of an angel, the mother, and the ox looking in at the window through which coldly shines the pale dawning light. In another exquisite study the sacred dove hovers over the sumy heads of children at prayer. One holds an open book; others bear white line; while beyond are wooded slopes warm with summer life, crowned with trees, and in the far distance are sheep at pasture. decorated covers of a book, open wide, discloses a ros

AMUSEMENT, INSTRUCTION AND USE. f There is a class of what may be called intellectual toys for playing games, with dissected maps, and the lives of uson Crusoe, Whittington and the familiar stories of Mother Goose. There are besides historical domin and chesamen; some of these are exquisitely carved of

ivery by the Japanese. German carving is cheap. A great deal of the carved woodwork is done in the German villages. French carving is more elegant and

The Japanese again come to the fore in useful and ele gant articles for the tollette and other uses. Beautiful buf powder boxes of light wood, having a polished wood

lining, sometimes of sandalwood, are covered with Canon crape of wine shades or cream-color exquisitely embroidered in silk; the lid is correspondingly covered and embroidered, and is stuffed that it may also serve for and embroidered, and is stuffed that it may also serve for a pin-cushlon. Some bonbon pouches or small bags of sain, melon-shaped, are beautifully embroidered. There are other pull powder boxes of carved ivory and of silver; some of the latter afe richly tinted in other metals and otherwise enriched with designs of flowers, fruit and birds. Entire sets of ivory tollette articles are placed in elaborate cases. Among these is included a shoe-lift having a shoe-buttoner on the small end, and shoe-buttoners having the ivory handle quite long enough to make stooping unnecessary. Besides these are nests of empty ivory boxes.

make stooping unnecessary. Besides these are nests of empty Ivory boxes.

Thousands of specimens of pottery from the costliest piece of pale sur pale to the simplest are shown, of every kind of ware that clay can be made to furnish. The performed vases, seerlies, plaques, lipped jugs, flasks, are very elegant both in form and color. Palissy ware is adorned with shelp, reptiles and figures in basrelief. An exquésite little Japanese fete a fete set of rich cream-color shows different shates; the cups, oval shelis, with volutes, have a coral branch for the bandles; the sancers are in the shape of a shell, a small coach and other shells make a handle; the decorations are traceries of seaweed and indications of lewels in relief. Whole cases and shelves are covered with flashing, many-bused pieces of cut glass, Bacarat, Bohemian and Austrian.

Messrs R. H. Macy & Co., Ehrich Brothers, H. O'Neill, Stern Brothers, Tiffany & Co., and The Japanese Fan Company, will please accept thanks for attention.

#### THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

CONCLUSION OF MR. INGERSOLL'S SPEECH FOR THE DORSEYS.

Washington, Dec. 22 .- Mr. Ingersoll this erning continued his address to the jury in the Star Route trial, on the part of the defence generally, and especially of his immediate elients, the Dorseys. He said he would state the facts as to a few of the routes in which Stephen W. Dorsey was interested. The jury might think, when it heard all the evidence, that there were some routes which never should have been estabhshed. But that did not show a conspiracy. It simply showed the fact that Congress established routes that were not absolutely necessary. The jury might come to the conclusion that Mr. Brady had more trips on some of those routes than he should have had. But that did not snow conspiracy. The most that it showed was extravagance; and extravagance was not a crime. The jury might say that the speed was greater than it might be; but all the connecting coutes would have to be taken into consideration, and, at all events, that would not constitute conspiracy. ginning with the route from Garlau'i to Parrott City, which the prosecution had made so much of, he attempted to show the importance of the route in a military point of view, and for opening up the country, and stated that petitions for increase of trips and of speed had been signed by the two Houses of the Legislature, by all the Judges of the Territory, by the Marshal, the Collector, every Federal officer, the General commanding that military district, the Governor, and all the ormetpal merchants and traders. Since that time a line of railroad had been built on that route, costing \$4,000 a mile; and that which was then a simple wilderness was now inhabited by thousands of people. After Mr. James, as Postmaster-tieneral, had abolished the route under the pressure of the prosecution, a flaming dispatch was sent by the Associated Press over the entire country, to the effect that this route was one of the Dorsey frauds and had been discontinued. The reason why it was discontinued was that the railroad was completed and the mails are now carried on that road at far greater cost than they had been by the Star-Route. In like in since he took up by turns the other routes, stading the facis in connection with them, and attempting to show that no favor had been shown to Dorsey on any of them. He did not mean by confluing himself to Dorsey's routes, he said, to convey the idea that there was anything wrong, on any of the other routes. He complained of Mr. Bits 's lack of versavity in representing Stephen W. Dorsey as being a Semator when certain thines happened. He would rather steal than endeavor to .05 a man of his liberty by misstaning a fact. His imagination could not possibly conceive of a meaner or more dastardy thing. These misstatements were made to plant the seed of p eludice in he sold of suspicion. If he were on the lury ne would not believe another statement made by sain a man, not ven as to the time of day which tooking at the clock afterward. [Langater.]

In conclusion he said: "To sine you, gentlemen, to say watter you will take as the grounds of your vertlet me prejuade on the public press, the letters of the Artorney vieneral, the opinions of some counselor. It is for you to say whether repartations shall be destroyed by malice and oy ignorance. It is for you to say whether a man shall be found guilty on incrences—whether a man shall be deprived of his incrences—whether a man shall be deprived of his increase in the surface and oy ignorance. It is for you to say whether repartations shall be guided by law, by evidence, by justice an of railroad had been built on that route, costing \$40,000 mile; and that which was then a simple wilderness

## DICKSON IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

Washington, Dec. 22,-In the Dickson case to-day the cross-examination of Mr. Dickson was re-

Mr. Wells-Did you ever talk to anybody about the trial during its progress t Witness—About the merits of the case—no; about incl

dents of the trial-yes. I may have said that Ingersol was an eloquent man, that Merrick had shown great ability, and Judge Wylle much patience.

In the course of further examination Mr. Wells referre when the amidavits were prepared. The witness denied that he took any part in the preparation of these affidavits other than to furnish Mr. Ingersoll, at his request, with a written copy of his statement. The wit ness also denied that any of the defendants in the Star Route case were interested in the electric-light company of which witness is secretary. The witness made a statement showing the difficult is which had been turown in his way to prevent him from obtaining a vindecation. He was about to read a letter from the District-Artorey, when the Court interrupted and said: "I want to say that some time ago I told my clerk that if Mr. Dickson or any eise applied for a warrant for Bowen's arrest to grant it at any time, and those instructions still hold good."

After some further discussion on this subject, the witness was examined by Mr. Cuppy. He gave as his reason for voting as he did tent 'while I thought these men were morally guilty, legally they had failed to prove it." The witness repeated the statements made by other furors regarding the approaches made to them. He said several attempts were made by the other jurors to induce bim to emange his vote. of which witness is secretary. The whiness made a

duce him to change his vote.

## AMERICAN ECONOMISTS.

Washington, Dec. 22 .- A meeting was reld last night at the Ebliftt. House at which an asso tion of American Economists was organized. Judge William Lawrence, First Controller of the Treasury, pre sided. Among the geutlemen present were Columbus De lano, ex-Secretary of the Interior, Representatives Bayne, Ward, Wade and Shallenberger; Dr. William Eider, J. R. Dodge, of the Department of Agriculture ; L. Sanial, o. New-York; Dr. Edward Young, former Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, etc.

It was stated that Judge Kelley, John C. New, Comssioner Dudley, Representatives McKinley and Brewer, and other prominent men, wh were prevented from attending, had expressed their warm approval of the object of the association, which is the gathering of facts and statistics nearing upon indus-try, commerce and finance, and the wide dissemination

Ty, commit knowledge.
The following officers were elected: President, William Lawrence; first vice-president, John C. New; vice-president for Office, C. Deiano; for Inlinois, David H. Mason; for Massacinaseits, George Eastl Dixwelt; for Connecticut, Marshall Jewelt; treasurer, J. R. Dodge; secretaries,

Young and L. Samal. association intend to hold a meeting in Washing ton next month, when the possible effects of the pending tariff and internal revenue legislation upon the material interests of the country will be considered.

## ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

Washington, Dec. 22.-The inquiry of the Senate contained in a resolution adopted in July as to whether the adoption in the United states of the British system of permitting the manufacture of methylated alcohol duty free for the use of manufacturing chemists photographers and others, would be expedient, was to lay answered by the Secretary of the Treasury in the affirmative, with certain quantications. The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue furnishes a table showing that there are annually used in the United States for the purposes indicated an average of 4,289,978 gailons of alcohol. He says that the chemical problem as to whether alcohol in combination with wood naphtha and the problem is to whether alcohol in combination with wood naphtha as to whether alcohol is combination with wood naphthal could be restored to its original purity, referred to the American Academy of Sciences, has not been answered by the Academy. This question has a bearing upon the subject which would have to be provided for in case of the adoption of the British system.

## WORK ON THE TARIFF REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 22 .- The Ways and Mears Committee went back to lead this morning in their consideration of the Tariff Commission's report and changed the proposed rate on the following articles. each of which is advanced one cent per pound over the Commission's recommendation:

Brown sectate of lead, 4 cents per pound; white sectate of lead, 6 cents per pound; white lead, when dry or in bulk, 3 cents per pound; litharge, 3 cents per pound; orange and minoral red lead, 3 to cents per pound. Lead in sheets, pipe or shot was changed from 24 to 24 cents per pound.

The committee made no progress on the schedule under consideration (provisions), and adjourned to Wednesday.

THE JEANNETTE INQUIRY.

cluded. The Board adjourned until Tuesday, in order to allow the Judge Advocate time to examine certain pri vate papers to ascertain their bearing on the questions under investigation. Lieutenant Danenhower will be recalled to testify in regard to the case of Collins. The question as to whether the Board will await the return of Bartlett and others now in Siberia has not yet been settled.

#### STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

Washington, Dec. 22 .- The Chief of the Eureau of Statistics reports that in the ufouth of November there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New-Orleans, New-York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco 47,021 passengers, of whom 40,625 were immigrants, 3,699 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 2,697 aliens not intending to remain in the United States. Of this total number of immigrants there are rived from England and Wales, 5,280; Ireland, 2,177; Scotland, 745; Austria, 958; Belgium, 194; Bohemia, 404; Denmark, 475; France, 318; Germany, 15,803; Hungary, 2,162; Haly, 1,890; Netherlands, 125; Norway, 775; Russia, 368; Polund, 115; Sweden, 1,887; way, 775; Russia, 368; Poland, 115; Swedell, L887; Switzerland, 890; Dominion' of Canada, 5,892, and from all other countries, 167. The number of arrivals in No-vember, 1881, was 51,586.

The total number of immigrants arrived in the forego-ing customs districts and from the principal foreign countries in the five months cuded November 30, 1882, as compared with the same periods of the previous year, was as follows:

Countries.	1882.	1881.
England and Wates Ireland Sectland Austria Germany Italy Norway Sweden Dominion of Canada All other countries.	18,889 5,423 4,093 84,307 6,002 9,185 15,732 30,543	\$9,805 25,066 7,741 7,918 100,479 7,594 11,285 20,468 39,493 31,471
Total	244,611	291,320

#### LAND GRANT RAILEOAD TAXES.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Another bill has been natured and reported to compel railway companies to pay taxes on lands granted by the Government. This will comes from the Senate Committee on Public Lands and was reported this morning by Senator Van Wyck. It provides that the lands for which the companies are entitled to patents on payment of the expenses of surveying, and yet refuse to take out patents, shall, within one year after the time at which the companies are or shall be entitled to patents, be forfeited to the United States and become part of the public domain, the same States and become part of the public domain, the same as if never granted. The bill also relinquishes the title of the Government in favor of States, consiles or municipalities which have sold or shall sell unpatented rathroad lauds for non-jayment of taxes. A Schator interested in this proposed legislation says the companies principally affected by tals measure are the Union, Central and Kansas Pacific, and that the amount of lands involved approximates 15,000,000 serves, in Kansas, Nobraska, Colerado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and Cali foruia.

#### THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Dec. 22.-The leave of abence granted to First Lieutenant David N. McDonald, 4th Cavalry, November 6, 1882, has been extended two months. Ensign Edward D. Rosteck has been ordered o the Hydrographic Office ; Passed Assistant Paymastor II. E. Drury to the Portsmouth; Passed Assistant Paymaster A. K. Miester has been detached from the Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders.

The Navy Department is informed that the Saratega arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, Pestershay afterboon, in tow of the tug Comasset, which will return to Newport, R. I.

Orders have been issued for the iron-clad Miantono-

owhers, K. I.
Orders have been issued for the iron-clad Mianton
100, which was put out of dock at Norfolk hast night,
receed to Washington. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 22,-The general courtnartial which met at this yard last Friday has concluded its inquiry into the case of Culei Engineer Wells, of the United States steamer starion. The result will be certified to the Secretary of the Navy.

#### THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

Washington, Dec. 22. - Indian Commissloner Price to-day received a dispatch from the Secre tary of the Sloux Commission at Pierre, D. T., Decem ber 21, stating that the Indians of the Chevenus River Agency had signed the agreement. Mr. Price says this substantially completes the work of the commission Eed Cloud, the Sioux chieffalls, arrived here to night the comes for the purpose of laying before the Secretary of the theerior the true state of affairs at the Pin-Ridge, Dakota Agency.

#### TOPICS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA Panama, Dec. 12 .- Revolutionary rumors

ontinue to obtain currency, but there is little probabili ty of a revolution occurring.

The little village of Empire, on the Panama Railroad.

has been almost jotally destroyed by fire. A hundred and fifty buts were destroyed, and the loss will amount to \$100,000. The fruit trade on the Colombian coast is rapidly in

creasing. Peru and Chili are still at loggerheads. Although all know the absolute necessity of peace, no Peruvian or Bolivian leader will take the responsibility of singing it. struck on a submerged rock hear the Port Chetapo, hearly abreast the Punta de Suha, and in less than an hour was a total wreek. The passengers took to the boats and toorded an American bark, the May Barry, at anchor in the port of Cacrape, being unable to save their luggage or effects. The captain, A. Charnot, thinks that the reef is not down on the carries. The ship went down about a mile and a quarter from the shore, and the top of mer smokestack is visible in eight latiouss of water. Her cargo, consisting principally of sugar and other Peruvian products, is a total loss.

## FUNERAL OF CONGRESSMAN ORTH.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 21.-The funeral services over the remains of Godlove S.Orth, to day, were largely attended and impressive, though unostents The county offices and other public offices wer closed during the services, and there was a general public manifestation of sorrow. Brief exercises were held at the house at 1 o'clock, after which a proces-sion was formed and at 2 o'clock the public funeral services took place at Trinity Methodist Church. ators Sawyer, of Wisconsin; Lapham, of New-York, and Harrison, of Indiana, were present as representatives of the Senate, and Representatives Calkins, Pierce, Steele, Watson and Urner, of Indiana; Reese, of Georgia, and Davis, of Filmols, in behalf of the House, Governor Porter, Adjulant-General Carnahan, State Geologist Collect, Secretary of State-elect Myers and Assistant Secretary New, of the Treasury Department, were present.

## STILL INVESTIGATING MORGAN.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21 .-- The Rev. Dr. Mc-Murdy, a retired minister, of Dayton, Onio, for many years grand prelate of the Grand Commandery of Masons of the United States, and for ten years editor of The National Freemason in Washington and New-York, in an interview says Morgan was not drowned in Oak ard Creek, but died a natural death an Eastern country. He went to Can-of his own free will and while there Orchard Creek, but and of his own trees will gaid while their made his own terms. He afterward sailed to Smyrna in the brig America, of Duxbury, Mass., and was seen in Smyrna by several persons, including Joseph A. Bloom. In Smyrna he adopted the Turkish crees and name of Musiapha. Morgan was afterward seen by the Chaphain of he frigare Brandywine, who talked with him, and by Ezra S. Andersen in 1829. To the latter Morgan said that he had made \$20,000 out of his book

# A MURDEROUS DRUNKARD.

Seaford, Del., Dec. 22.-David Outten shot and probably fatally wounded John H. Allen, a store keeper, but night. He then walked down the aircel randishing and firing his revolver. Being arrested taken before Esquire Allen and ordered to disarm, he

## SWINDLING BY PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 22,-A few days ago a stranger sold some bonds to George K. Sistare's Sons, brokers, and received two or three of their checks on the First National Bank as payment. These were subse-quently cashed at different times at the First Nationa quently cashed at different times at the First National Bank. Yesterday another check was presented for \$1,180, and paid. Soon after, the check was discovered to be a forgery of so skilful a cuaracter that one of the clerks of Sistare's Sons pronounced it genuine. It is believed that the check was photo-lithographed.

# " THE INHUMANITY OF A MOTHER.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 22.-Ellen Dunnu, of Palmer, Mass., was to-day convicted in the Superior Court of an assault upon her step-son, Alfred uncan, with intent to maim. The chill is six years old, and the mainting, which was revolting in the extreme, will probably result in permanently injuring the child's reason. The deed was committed with a knife, the woman waking the child from sleep to perpetrate it. Her husband thinks her motive was to gratify a desire for revenge upon himself.

## INCORPORATED IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Dec. 22 .- The following organizations were incorporated to-day: The Commercial Agency of New-York, capital \$100,000; the Rich Flat Washington, Dec. 22.—The Jeannette Board met to-day, and the reading of the rough draft of New-York, a mutual benefit society.

## THE COURTS.

SEEKING TO ENJOIN THE POLICE. Judge Arnoux, in the Supreme Court, Chamers, jesterday heard arguments on the motions for in-unctions restraining the police from interfering with sacred concerts "and "scientific lectures" at the con-ert halls of Koster & Bial and "Harry" Hill and at the Atlantic Garden. The counsel for these plaintiffs spoke of the Sunday laws as a "legacy which had come down to us from the Puritanical fanalicism of the past." The cases cited by the counsel in favor of his applications for injunctions are not to be found in any book of reports usually known to the members of the legal profession and can only be found, if at all, in the unwritten books of supra judicial law. The observance of Sunday, he said, was a question of Conscience in the individual, not in the New York police. It could not be a matter of coneern to the higher powers that men should not buy and sell tobacco on Sunday. Therefore the Sunday laws were unconstitutional. Moreover, the Sunday laws were only aimed at worldly, theatrical or operatic per formances, and not at such highly moral and instruc-tive shows as are given by Koster & Bial and "Harry"

Whether do you think
That there is so much narm
In sunday meat and drink,
That frizzled bacon
On the Sabbaicon
Argues a soul mistaken i
And-pray don't start—
That devil'd kidneys show a devilish heatt!
Corporation Counsel Andrews, before replying to the

Hill. The counsel then pressed into his service on the argument the following withering irony:

counsel for the "sacred concert" men, unbuckled his wings of eloquence and laid them on the table before him. Then he took his stand on the law and stood there. He said that the Court had no jurisdiction to grant the injunctions asked for. H. was a little shaken in his firm stand on the law by the following question from Judge Arnoux:

"Don't you think that if this statute were literally construed the ringing of a church bell would be a violation of the Code P' Mr. Andrews confessed that the question was quite too mbarrassing, and he humbly prayed the discretion of

Judge Arnoux, sitting as a court of equity, to excuse him from giving an explicit answer which should cover all cases. Mr. Andrews said that if the Court decided to

all cases. Mr. Andrews said that if the Court decided to grant the injunctions, he would instruct the police to make no more arrests in similar cases.

William S. A. McGrath then argued the motion for an injunction in the case of Bradenburgh, who keeps a museum in the Bowery. He asserted that on Suuday there was nothing to see in his client's museum except living curiosities and views which dissolved to the music of a modest brass band. On week days, on the contrary, the museum was the scene of variety entertainments, and on the sidewalk in front of the building a bold brass band made life a calculate to the constitutions a ball which is confidently made to the constitutional and statute law and the whole accumulated mass of judicial law since the first publication of the tweive tablets of Kome, and as confidently to one law as to the other, to prove the plaintif's right to the linjunction asked for.

Mr. Andrews said that to speak the truth was a duty imposed upon him by his office, however painful it might be, and the truth was that Mr. Bradenburgh's Sunday shows.

Franz Goodsmith asked for an injunction because, he

Sunday museum was a show, and the Code prombited Sunday shows.

Franz Goldsmith asked for an injunction because, he alieged, that he micros to give the proceeds of his trunk business on Sunday to the German Hospital. Mr. Andrews thought that it would be necessary to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the proceeds of this charitanic business before any injunction could not be spoken of seriously. Bernard sietzger, in behalf of sixty-six ice-cream dealers, supported his motions for injunctions mostly with the assertion that ice-cream was a species of nightly nutritious food, and that its sale on Sunday was not within the accordant of the prombition of the statute. The affiliavita of several physicians, druggists and chemists were read in which the nutritions properties of ice-cream were highly extolled.

Mr. Andrews sald that he could not so quite the length.

Andrews said that he could not go quite the length Mr. Andrews said that he could not go quite the length of admitting that ice cream was a more nutritions food than roast beef; still ne was inclined to thank that it ndth with no too great stretch of the imagination be called tood. William E. Watson, a flower doner, wanted an injunction on the ground that he had many contracts with caureaes to nurnesh flowers on Sunday. He was in a sad position. The entircues would not take his flowers unless to derivered them on Sunday, and it he attempted to deliver them on Sunday, and it peattern to deliver them on Sunday the poince woulk arrest him. Judge Arnoux reserved his decision in all cases.

#### THE MUTUAL UNION AND ITS CHARTER.

The argument on the motion to revoke the ensent given to the Attorney-General to bring a suit against the Mutual Union Telegraph Company to have its charter declared forfeited was ended yesterday. Francis N. Bangs, in opening his argument for the company, said that there was nothing extraordinary in the application, as had been argued on the part of the Attorney-General. It was a very common thing for a man against whom a suit had been begun to apply to have the suit dismisses on the ground that a legal reason existed why he should not be subjected to such suit. The Matual Union Company was exempt from a suit brought by the Attorney General, unless certain conditions were complied with. An ex parie order could not be made, except in cases ex-pressly provided for. In other cases all proceedings in an action must be taken on notice. In regard to the power of Judge Arnoux to review the action of Judge Truax in granting heave to bring the suit, Judge Arnoux said he had conferred with Judge Truax, and they had agreed that the On the 20th of November the steamer Antartique, belonging to the Compagne Maritime du Pacifique, on her voyage from Eten to Callao, and thence to Bordeaux, power existed. Mr. Bangs therefore did not reply to the exist in this case, as it had not been given to him either by statute or the decisions of the courts. Mr. Bangs delared that when a great monopoly like the Western Union Company appealed to a judge to exercise his discretion, it was the duty of the Judge to see to it that he did not exercise his discretion in furthering the purposes of makee or revenge. The history of the western Union Company might be summed up as 'a meal upon all other telegraph companies.' The real instigator of the present action against the Millian Luton Company, which wished to add another Chapter to its history. It was asserted on the other side that the suft was in the interest of the people. What ground there was for this nesertion it would be difficult to find. Mr. Bangs, in conclusion, maintained that the complaint did not show that the Mutual Union Company had done anything to case it to forfelt its charter.

Mr. James, in benalf of the Attorney-General, repited briefly to Mr. Bangs, and the case was then submitted, Western Union Company appealed to a judge briefly to Mr. Bangs, and the case was then submit the counsel to have until Tuesday to hand up briefs,

# GEORGE BLISS'S AFFIDAVIT.

Judge Wailace, of the United States Circuit Court, heard argument yesterday on a motion to substitute Walter H. Maynard for James M. Wilkinson, ssiguee, in the prosecution of the writ against Samue J. Hiden for an accounting in regard to the New-York Iron Mine, and to substitute General Francis C. Barlow for Rog-r M. Sherman as counsel in the same suit. In the course of the argument an affidavit of George Bliss was read in which he related a conversation between was read in which he related a conversation thinself and Mr. Maymard in which it was substantially charged that a change in counsel was desired by W. L. Wetmore, who was interested in the prosecution, because a nephew of his was a clerk with Barlow & Olney cause a nephew of his was a clerk with Barlow & Olney. weighore, who was interested in the prosecution, because a nephew of his was a clerk with Barlow & Olney, and would be benefited by a transfer of the case. Mr. Bliss in ught a change in counsel would prejudice the case. The affidavit was severely commented on by the Judge, who spoke of it as unprofessional. Decision was reserved.

## NO ONE PRESENT TO PROSECUTE.

Judge Cowing opened Part I of the Court of General sessions at the usual hour yesterday morning for the trial of cases. It was the last day of the December term. Not one of the four Assis tant District Attorneys at \$7,500 a year, or of the two Deputy Assistants at \$3,000 was present to prosecute for the people against the eleven prisoners whose cases were set down for trial. Judge Cowing whose cases were set down for trial. Judge Coving waited for a time and then sent for the Chief Clerk of the District Attorney's office. As none of the Assistant District Attorneys appeared, after a few minntes' longer delay the Judge said: "As there is no proseening officer of the county present to try the cases, I shall have to dismiss the interes." The larger were accordingly dismissed, and Judge Cowing heard an argument for a new seal in the case or cantain Olaf J. Olsson, who was seal in the case or cantain Olaf J. Olsson, who was and Judge Cowing heard an argument for a new trial in the case or captain Olad J. Oisson, who was convicted of assault on Captain Steen, who came on his vessel in the evening and is said to have been mistaken for a river pirate. Assistant District At-torney Fe lows and Deputy Assistant District At-torney Brady came into court a few minutes after the jurors had been dismissed.

#### THE ASSAULT ON JACOB SHARP. Policeman George Smith, who was accused

of assaulting President Jacob Sharp, of the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company, on November 22, while nding on a "bobtali" car, was found guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Officer Smith and an other policeman refused to put their fares in the box and were put off the ear. They then assaulted Mr. Sharp. In delivering his charge to the jury Judge Gildersleeve said: "I charge you that the regulation requiring passengers to put their fares into the box is law d; and that under the ovidence in this case it was the duty of the defendant to put the fare in the ber if he wished to ride on the car. Upon his refusal to comply with that regulation, refusal to comply with that regulation, Mr. Sharp was justified in using reasonable necessary force to eject the dele dant from the car. I also charge that the position of the defendant as a police officer gave him no privileges over other passengers." The jury after a long absence returned to the court-room to inquire whether Mr. Sharp was acting at the time in a position similar to that of a conductor, and being instructed that he was, they soon returned with a verdict of guilty. The prosecution did not ask for a beavy sentence, and Judge Guidersleeve fined the defendant \$25. John D. Town-

# send, who appeared for the defendant, gave notice of an appeal, and a stay of proceedings was granted.

#### EDISON AND STORAGE BATTERIES.

Major Eaton, the president of the Edison Light Company, was asked yesterday what his company thought of the plan proposed by the Brush Company to use storage batteries in connection with an arc-light current. "The public," said Major Eaton, "do not distinguish between different systems of lighting. T Edison system was invented to supplant gas for domes lighting, and was made absolutely safe so as to be fr from danger in houses. For that purpose Mr. Edis adopted a low-pressure current and carries it und ground. The Brush and other are light systems we developed for a different purpose, principally the of street lighting. They use currents of his pressure and carry them over serial wires. It is no proposed to introduce these high-pressure currents in houses to feed storage batte ies. This high-press current used by the are lights and proposed to be used bouses for storage batteries has a pressure of 2,9 volts, which means instant death to any one who touch the wires. The Edison current has a pressure of on 100 volts, about one-twentieth of the arc light and sto age-battery current, and the Edison wires can be handle with entire salety like wood, and give no shock who ever. We believe that no current should be introducinto a house which is strong enough to kill, and I Edison has perfected his system accordingly. Value is a shall be sorry to see the death current of the arc-lig circuit used to supply storage batteries in houses, because the danger and deaths sure t follow will injure all systems of electric lighting for domestic purposes, especially our own. The public will not discriminate. They do not know that electric currents of the arc lights are used only for street lighting, the danger of death is limited to the workmen of the arc light company and to firemen in case of fires. But when this death current is carried into houses aithough it be carried no further than the storage battery, an eleuent of danger and death appears which may lead to a wholesale, although unjust, condemnation of all systems of domestic electric liumination. Whenever the death current is thus actually introduced into a house to feel storage batteries we hope the public will remember the distinction between it and Mr. Edison's current, which, like the othe details of his system of lighting, has been perfected with an especial eye to absolute safety. If the public will understand this distinction the Edison system will eape fur entering the cape future censure for accidents and deaths caused, no by our safe current, but by the high-pressure current of another system of lighting used in streets but no adapted to houses."

\*\*REPRESENTED ONLY BY A STENOGRAPHER\*\* circuit used to supply storage batteries

#### REPRESENTED ONLY BY A STENOGRAPHE

The Senate Finance Committee continue their investigation of the affairs of the Commissioners Emigration yesterday. George J. Forrest testified th he was the only Democrat in the Board appointed the State, and that he had been a member since 1872. answer to the testimony of Commissioner Stephenso to the effect that he, as chairman of the Finance Cormittee, was neglectful of his duty, he said that he ha nothing to do with purchases but had simply to and the bills. This duty he had faithfully performed. I believed that Commissioners Lynch and Hauselt, pre-dents of the Irisa and German societies respectively were the most faithful and efficient workers in the Boar He thought that the commission could be w reduced to three or five members. He remarked whe voting for William J. O'Brien, as superintendent Ward's Island, that he was "tired of filling sinecures It required, he would furnish a list of the sin cures of the commission. As he had no influen in the appointing power, he considered himself the "fif wheel of a co.ch." The Board had been compelled

use great economy for the lack of funds.

Commussioner Taintor did not think the present con nission too large to be effective. He knew of no a pointments or discharges for political reasons. He co sidered Dr. Tuttle the most efficient Physician-in-Chithat the Board ever had on Ward's Island. The rule fo bidding the visit- of clergymen to the sick without pe mission from the doc or was adopted because the Roman Catholic clergyman made a practice of bathin in the female ward, and because of his undue influen

with the patients.

Commissioner Stephenson thought that the Labe Bureau should be carried on by the Board rather the by the Irish and German societies, and that it should ! made self-sustaining by obliging persons seeking emplo ment to pay a stated fee. He believed in having only or Commissioner of Emigration at a salary of \$6,000 a year a chief deputy, to be Superintendent of Castle Garden, \$4,000 a year, and an assistant, to be Superintendent Ward's Island, at \$2,500 a year; also that the presider of the German, Irish, St. George's, ewedish, Italia Scandinavian and kindred societies should have free a of the German, Irish, St. George's, Swedush, Ital
Scandinavian and kindred societies should have free
cess to investigate the government of the institution
my time. Walle he was personally opposed to the
pointness of Dr. Tuttle as paysician-in-chief, in de
coc to Mr. Lynch, who said that fie would consider
personal insult i Dr. Maupin was appointed, he w
drew the latter's name. In his experience, a more
clent and satisfactory person than Dr. Tuttle and ne
been on Ward's Island, and he would recommend
for any position. He desired to say, "more in sor
than anger," that the word of Commissioner Lyr
cliner verbally or written, could not be relied upon,
he submitted averal letters as proof. In one of the
letters Mr. Lynca said that he would' feel gre,
he submitted averal letters as proof. In one of the
letters Mr. Lynca said that he would' feel gre,
money are the submitted averal letters as proof. In one of the
letters Mr. Lynca said that he would' feel gre,
my a bell-tower on the chap I at Ward's Island,
if the expense is material I will pay
The work was done, alchough Mr. Stephenson conside
the bell-tower "unnecessary and ussiess." The bill
\$120 82. It was sent to air, Lynch in December, 18
but he had not paid it, however.

Dr. Tuttle contradicted Dr. Carnochan's testimony
many particulars, the most material of whele was in
gard to fatal results of cases in the pureperal wards,
said that the only fatal case from the use of instrume
was tnat of a paliculation Dr. Carnochan's treatment
was tnat of a paliculation of the processor.

gard to fatal results of eases in the purerperal ward said that the only fatal case from the use of instruction was that of a patient under Dr. Carnochan's treat. He charged Dr. Carnochan with unprotessional countries in the committee adjourned until Wednesday nexp. in. Reflections were made yestering upon the manner in which the investigation is oeing conductive must be present, yet on Wednesday. Thu and yesteriday upon yes the committee must be present, yet on Wednesday. Thu and yesteriday only Senators Jacobs and Browning present. These two were present only a part.

The American ship David Crockett, which arrived at New-York December 1-tafter a stormy passage one of the best records for short voyages. This record has been marred by this last named voyage. On the passage to San Francisco she arrived there on July 27. having been 157 days at sea. This was the longest pas hage made by this ship, although she has lost none of her good sailing qualities. The causes for this were advers gales, hurricanes, and terrific head seas. On the return passage the heavy seas swept everything movable from the decks, broke the stern and stove in the cabin windows, filling the cabin with water.

If one of the swiftest merchant ships affoat is nearly half a year in making the passage from New-York to San Francisco, that fact only gives additional weight to the theory that the salling ships must have auxiliary steam to meet the necessities of commerce. The "race horse" of the sea is no longer swift, or rather can never be certain of making a quick voyage. Calms and headwinds cannot be controlled by the most skillful captain who ever walked the deck of a ship, but with auxiliary steam he can laugh at these obstacles. There is a noted rapic increase of the steam commercial marine. The commercial supremacy of the English is maintained to-day by There is also the modern fron sailing-ship, which makes a prominent figure in the carrying trade, and gets he cream of the grain transportation business of the New World. But the steamer is yet to supplant the sailng ship. Americans invented, so to speak, the clipper ship. There have since been some modifications, such as greater breadth of beam and flat floors, while the sharp nds have been preserved. The clipper ship has nearly had its day. No extreme clipper samps are now built, there is an opportunity still left for supremacy. That is by means of steam as an auxiliary or as a dominant

is by means of steam as an auxiliary or as a dominant power.

The steam whale-ship, which first made its appearance on the Pacific, was not an American invention; but it was the improvement of an idea. The seal-steamer was toe pioneer. But the next improvement is the seas merchantsnip, as perfect as the Davin Crockett and other great chopers, which shall go along through calms at the rate of five or six miles on hour, and which in headwinds will be two or three points nearer the wind so that a day's work will count well in the reckoning. There are to-day two experimental vessels of this kind, ore a four-masted scam schooner, the other the steam bark Mendoza, which safled from Bath, Me., on December 4 for New-York, and of which vessel's sufsty there are some apprehensions. If the Mendoza had taken onough fuel on board for steaming purposes, sae would indoubtedly have reached here before this time. The steam equipment of these vessels is light, and the carrying capacity has not been muca reduced by the machinery. Six or eight feet of additional leagth make up for all the dead space occupied by the machinery and fuel. There is also a fair prospect that within the next dive years fuel other than coal will be adopted for auxiliary steam purposes. But even with coal time composite ship, or the steam sailing ship, will come to the front if there steam purposes. But even with coal this composite sh or the steam salling ship, will come to the front if the is inventive genius enough in the land to perfect it.

## DEATH OF A HEAVY MAN.

Thomas Higgs, one of the best-known men in the northern part of Hudson County, N. J., dropped dead Thursday morning in the yard attached to chlemm's Hotel, Hoboken, where he was boarding. Mr. Higgs was one of the heaviest men in the county, weighhing 333 pounds. His death was caused by apoplexy. He served as lieutenant-commander in the navy during the war. Ellaworth Post, No. 14, of which Mr. Higgs was senior commander, will take charge of the funeral.

"What is the meaning of the word 'tantalizing i" asked the teacher. "Picase, marm," spoke up lit-tle Johnny Holoom, "It means a circus procession pass-ing the school-house, and the scholars not allowed to look out."

## THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE

DECEMBER 22, 1882, THE GENERAL LIST.

Actual Sales | Closing | Rids

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QUOTATIONS FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES. B., H.&E. new st'k 7 1 N. Y., C. & St. L. Bid. Asked. eq. bonds St. L. 91 10129 N.Y. Lack & West, 5 p. c. gtd.stock X 8239 83 N.Y. Lack & West, 1st mts. Do., do. cldst'ck.
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Phil., 1st mtg...... 97 N.Y. Lack & West 1114 113

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Texas St. Louis 1st.
19. M. & A. div. 69
Vicksbig & Merid. 2
California Paciae. 4
Galvastan. 100 verify'd when ted on old subs 29 31 W. S. & Buff, u. 1883 coup, 793 latinig ... W. S. & Buf. ex Jan. 1888 comp. 72 % 72 % California Pactac. 4 10 N.Y., W. S. g. B. anhs. 0. 6 W. 72 N.Y., Sus. & West. 5 10 Do., 1st mtg. ... 73 % Sect. R. and D. 2d Do. deben. ... 47 % Mrg. bds. stamped % 104 % U. S. Etset'c Light 115 ... 72% 72% 6

CLOSING PRI		ros. Friday, Dec. 22, 1	852
WaterPower 3 Boston Land 6 A & Top. 18 78 120 E. R. R. 98 110 N Y & N Eng 78 86 8 Bos & A B B 173 boston & Maine 140 Chicasur & Gov. 1282 Chi Sau & Glove. 25%	0-day 234 120 110 11578 8634 149 128	N T & N Engrina 4994 Old Colony 134 Alloues M Co.N. 219 Cautinet & Hecla. Cattaja 95 Pranktin 141e Pewahtein'wst'K 13 Quincy 644 Silver [sist 5 Flint & P Mar pre .03	o-day
Flinta Pere Mar. 23	0.4	Huron 2	2

Linexage smith .. 47

Bid.	ARE'S		Htd.	Aux'd
City 6s, new 182	1324	North'u Pac com	4504	46
United RR of NJ.186	187	N'rth'n Pag pr'f.	843	847
Pennayiva RR 59%	60 1	North'n Cen. RR	5714	67%
Reading 27's	27%	Lehigh Nav	38 %	387
Read's g'n'i mor. Bd	904	Pitta Tita & But .	185	187
Lehigh Valley 63	634	Hestonville R R.	15	15%
Catawissa, prof 54	044	Phila and Krie	19	20

FRIDAY, Dec. 22-P. M. And now come the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the Canada Southern Railroad Company with brief statements (the month of December being partly estimated) of their year's business, each one ending December 31, 1882. The